

#### **Guide to Common Mammal Tracks**

#### **Animal Tracks**

When examining animal tracks, it is important to answer the following questions:

- How many toes does each animal have on each foot?
- Can you see claw marks in the print or not?
- Which foot is larger- front or rear?
- What are the general pad shapes?
- What is the total length of each print? What is the total width?

#### Track patterns

By examining the patterns of animal tracks, you can sometimes figure out what group of animals made it.

- <u>Diagonal walkers</u>: (cats, dogs and hoofed animals) Move opposite limbs together, right foreleg with left back leg.
- <u>Bounders</u>: (most weasels except skunks, badgers and wolverines) Hop in steady series of jumps, forelegs first and back legs pulling right behind them.
- <u>Gallopers</u>: (most rodents and rabbits) these animals hunch down and bring hind legs in front of back legs.
- <u>Pacers</u>: (wide bodied animals such as raccoons, opossums, bears, beavers, porcupines, porcupines, wolverines, badgers and skunks). They shuffle along, but move from pacing to bounding as they go faster.

**Note:** The best tracks are found in mud or soft soil or sand. Snow, on the other hand, can melt and make the tracks appear larger than they are naturally. Most of the time, the tracks you find will be overlapping and incomplete, but don't be discouraged!

## Track Key

<b>Group A:</b> 2 toes per foot with occasional dew claws	Page 2
Group B: 4 toes per foot	<u>C</u>
Group C: 4 toes in the front and 5 in the rear	· ·
roup D: 5 toes per foot.	0



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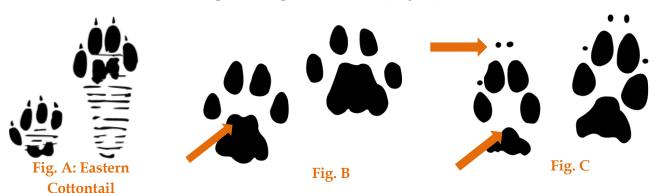
## **Group A:** 2 toes per foot with occasional dew claws\*

#### White-tailed Deer



### **Group B:** 4 toes per foot\*

- 1. Rear track elongated and not similar to front track (Fig. A)......Eastern Cottontail



- 3. Front tracks less than or equal to  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length and  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in width.... House Cat

- 4. Tracks are not oval-shaped and are less than 2 ½ inches long by 2 inches wide....... 5





## **Group C:** 4 toes in the front and 5 in the rear

1. Hind tracks greater than 2 inches in length (Fig. F)	Ground Hog
1. Hind tracks less than 2 inches in length	2
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2. Hind foot almost twice as long as wide ( <b>Fig. G</b> ) <b>East</b> e	ern Gray Squirrel
2. Hind foot almost as long as wide ( <b>Fig. H</b> )	Muskrat









Fig. F: Ground Hog

Fig. G: Eastern Gray Squirrel

Fig. H: Muskrat

# **Group** D: 5 toes per foot\*

<ol> <li>Rear track has inner toe protruding sideways from other toes (Fig. I)Opossum</li> <li>Rear track does not have inner toe protruding sideways</li> </ol>
2. Front track over 4 inches in length and rear track not webbed( <b>Fig. J) Black Bear</b> 2. Front track not over 4 inches in length and rear track may or may not be webbed3
B. Rear track over 4 ½ inches in length is webbed ( <b>Fig. K</b> )
4. Toes slender, bulbous on ends and lack webbing ( <b>Fig. L</b> )
5. Rear track over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide and has webbing ( <b>Fig. M</b> )

<ul><li>6. Nails on front track long and well ahead of to</li><li>6. Nails on front track not long and close to toe</li></ul>		
7. Front and rear tracks over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length 7. Front and rear tracks not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in l		
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	- 600 · •	
Fig. I: Opossum		
	Fig. J: Black	Bear
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	Nà	
Fig. K: Beaver	ÁŠ	
rig. R. Beaver	\$	•
Fig. L:	Raccoon	Fig. M: River Ott
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	• Fig. O: Mink	
•	J	
● Fig. N: Striped Skunk		